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verb *hutzeln*, meaning 'to dry fruit' [*Obst-dörren*], particularly pears and plums. Figuratively, it is also used in the intransitive sense of *zusammenschrumpfen*. The compound *einhotzeln* occurs; for example, in Burger's famous ballad 'Der Kaiser und der Abt':

"Wie hotzelt Ihr ein!  
Mein Sixchen! es muss euch 'was angethan sein'!"

The substantive *hutzeln*, fem., plur. *hutzeln*, means 'gedörrtes obst.'

EMIL HAUSKNECHT.

Berlin.

### CHAUCER'S PROLOGUE.

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES:

Sirs:—Mit Rücksicht auf Herrn Tweedies Bemerkung (MOD. LANG. NOTES, vi, 218) zu v. 400 des Prologs der 'C. T.' erlaube ich mir an *Anglia* 1, 478 zu erinnern, wo ich die Stelle längst so erklärt habe, wie es jetzt auch Skeat thut.

J. ZUPITZA.

Berlin.

### SCHILLER TRANSLATION.

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES:

SIRS:—I am surprised to see (MOD. LANG. NOTES, vi, page 438) that Buchheim's translation of Schiller's *wirf es entschlossen hin nach deiner Krone* ('Jungfrau von Orleans,' i, 4), "for the benefit of thy crown," should be objected to. 'Nach' here denotes the aim at which everything Karl has, is to be thrown. "Thy crown is at stake, in order to secure it"—says Sorel to Karl: "aim at it with everything thou hast," "throw at it everthing thou hast," "give up everything . . . for the benefit of thy crown."

EMIL HAUSKNECHT.

Berlin.

### A SUGGESTION IN PROVENÇAL LITERATURE.

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LONG NOTES.

SIRS:—A slight error in connection with the penitential song of William IX of Poitiers deserves correction. This song, which is the fourth of the selections from this poet given by Bartsch in his 'Chrestomathie provençale,' closes with the words;

"Aissi guerpisc joi e deport  
e vair' e gris e sembeli."

The vocabulary defines *gris*, with a reference to this passage, *grau*. In Diez' 'Leben und Werke der Troubadours,' there is also the following translation:

"Und hiermit geb'ich Freud und Scherz  
Und Bunt und Grau und Zobel auf."

It is easy to understand that the author should abandon bright colors, but why should he say adieu to grey? Does not the word rather signify an expensive fur? Chaucer, describing the finery of his Monk, says ("Prologue," 193-4):

"I saugh his sleeves purfild atte houde  
With grys, and that the fyneste of a loud."

In connection with this passage, see the note in Morris' Edition of the "Prologue, etc." (Clarendon Press Series) particularly two references to the 'Roman de la Rose,' line 9417;

"Et de vair et de gris la forre,"

and lines 9602-3;

"Et commandés que l'eü vous veste  
De camelot, de vair, de gris."

LEWIS F. MOTT.

*College of the City of New York.*

### Dove FOR Dived.

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES:

SIRS:—In answer to Professor Stockley's query in the December number of MOD. LANG. NOTES (vi, p. 252) I can say that my experience goes to show that the use of *dove* for *dived* is not confined to any particular part of the United States. It is quite common in this section of the country; and I once heard an instructor in an eastern university say, "He *dove* under." In Iowa I have never heard *wove* as the past tense of *wave*.

In this connection it will not be out of place to say that the verb *enthuse*, especially in the past participle or adjective form *enthused* (*enthusiastic*), is surprisingly common in Iowa City, even among educated people. It would be interesting to learn how extensively this word is employed in other places. I do not remember to have heard it in the East.

CHARLES BUNDY WILSON.

*State University of Iowa.*